AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

POLITICAL EXCITE BUT IN WASHINGTON.

The Anticipated Onslaught Against the Spoils Cabinet, &c., &c., &c.

Oar Washington Correspo dence.

WASHINGTON. Nov. 30, 1853.
The New York Insurrection—The Cabinet and the Democrats of Congress-A Ricklish Business-No Dodging-Plan of Operations-Administration Candillates for Speaker, Clerk, and Printer-The Chances, de.

The article in this morning's Union, written by and with the advice and consent of Measrs. Marcy, Cushing, and Davis declaring that the adoption of the compromise measures at the Baltimore Convention would have defeated the democratic nominee, is regarded here by the national democrats as a most precious confession. They will use it as a text in Congress in support of the principles involved in the New York rebellion-they will bring the House to the test upon that is ue—they will present it as an official manifesto of the administration of its interpretation of the Baltimore platform, which all the world has regarded as an emphatic endorsement of the heating measures of 1350, especially the Fagitive Slave law. Upon this hint the national democrats will speak. They

will perhaps try the experiment in the general democra-tic cancus of Saturday night—they are thinking of the matter very seriously—they have an idea that it may ring up all the tricksters and time servers to a round turn on the very threshold of business operations. Mr. Cushing may forget that Robert Rantoul, clearly elected a delegate from Massachuse:ts by five to one, was expelled rilism, Mr. Marcy may forget that the Virginia delegation, upon consultation, voted him impracticable because of his upon consultation, voted him impracticable because of his fellewship with the Van Burens, Ben Butlers and Dixes; Mr. Jefferson Davis may forget that Mr. King, of Alabama, was nominated with Gen. Procee because of his having been so obsely identified with Cass, Clay and Webster, in the compromise measures; and the whole Cabinet may forget the broad and universal issue against Sowardium which carried the campage; but the House and the Senate will be competted by the New Yorkers to show their hands on the question in all its national aspectable were grunning of the New Yorkers and between the Machington Union and the free soilers, and between the Washington Union and the New York Hexald, and between the country and the administration.

between Guthrie and Broson between the mationals and the free soilers, and between the Washington Union and the New York Hikkain, and between the country and the administration.

There are various little squads and cliques, and small beer politicians in Congress who desire, above all things, to keep this New York quarrel within the limits of the State. For example, if it gets into New Jersey it may distract the party and mare an opening for the whigs, which no democratic member counting upon a re-election desires. And so of every other State. What are principles to Peter Snocks, compared with the usion of the party in Peter Snocks, compared with the usion of the party in Peter Snocks' district? Gas, moonshine, stuff and rubbish. And what does the Hon. Billy Snuggins care for the split between the nationals and free soilers in New York, as long as the free soilers give him their vote in Onio? Not a tinker's curse Let the New Yorkers estile their own affairs. Who told them to kick up this furs in the party. And are we of Alabama to dain the administration and Tylerize Gen. Pierce by proclamation because Dickinson don't like nim? What have I to do with your Montagues or your Capulsis, says Mr. Shallowpate, of the Northwest. "A pigue o' both your houses," says the cute Yankee from away Down East. "Charity begins at home," and it is as much as we can do to keep ourselves straight, without undertaking to lift these disappointed. New York office seekers out of the mire. Let them help themselves. These are considerations that are operating among many individual democratic members outside of New York office seeker out of the mire. Let them help themselves. They wish to keep off, because, if they take sides any way in this New York rupture they may raise a row among their own constituents. But the New York national democrate are mem outside of New York antional and research of the Missand of ree soilism; and account from the Capulse of the State of the Stat

are new memoers, and the real solutions can be a few memory in geometries. They have an idea to at Mr. Boyd will exestruct the committees, if cleeded, as nearly upon the gachedule of last session as possible.

Col. Forney is Clerk till ano her is cleeted. He opens the organization of the House, and acts in the place of Speaker till one is chosen. This is considered an adventage. He is also understood to be the organization of the House, and acts in the place of Speaker till one is chosen. This is considered an advantage. He is also understood to be possession of pledges enough to secure his nomination in caucus; but there is some opposition rising against him in the Scuth, and the whole body of the whigs will probably be against him in remembrance of that unfortunate declaration of his in Tammany Hall; that he would "rather you for the worst democrat that ever lived than for the best whig that ever lived," or something of the kind. But as far as the abstract question of a high toned morality is concerned, his defeat is doubtful. Your old fashioned notions of moral rectitude and moral proprieties are out of date among members of Congress in Washington to a large extent, whatever may be their principles of home. A scrupulously accessly young member of Congress, according to the standard of the raral districts, is a greenhorm here, and is soon initiated into the ways of the world. In a word, the code of morals among our if C 's is hardly high enough to juntify their sitting in judgment upon ful. Forcey on a simple question of morality; and they may, therefore, pass him in that test, upon the principle of 'th him that is innocent cast the first stone."

Hence the prevalent impression that Col. Forcey will be re elected. He has the good will of the Precident, he is the favorite of Mr. Buchanan, the friend of Marcy, has seventy ocd members, more or less, plodged by letter; and as for that F rivest divorce case, why—you will see. Still, there are members who say that Forney will be swamped, as the beginning of the compaign against Marcy. We shall seen find out. The fog is lifting, and things are coming into shape.

Gen. Armstrong, for prioter, will be tried in both house as the administration candidate for printer; and upon that issue we shall nare a spleadid by lotter; and they are reto many first be against giving the pulle printing cany longer to the Washington Union; and after it has had the work for four years, inc

The Speaker-The Clerk-The Doorkeeper-Theatricals, &c.
The Speakership agitates the unrestibles here, parties

taking ground for Disney, Orr, and Boyd, with the usua friends in such matters. It is probable, from out an election; when the name of Breckenridge will be introduced, and he will be the Speaker-that is if King Caucus does not surely fix it otherwise. Nothing but a opposition to the administration; and if those opposed to the Cabinet cannot unite on a man Breckenridge will be

As to Doorkeeper of the House, Mr. McKrew is now in that position and is a cancidate, but has a strong oppo-ment in Mr. Johnson, of Indiana. Johnson says he has als the eleven votes of Indiana, the nine of Illinois, three of Wisconsin, two of Iowa with Michigan and Missouri di rided, Ohio not yet known, but understood to be favora ble; and, in short, he will be presented as the Western candidate. New York and the North and East is on band in the person of Mr. Allen, of your city, who is in Washington. He takes his own way of moving, as may

Chriship of the House is an object of general in, and the honor of the position is contested by the at incumbent, of Ferrest memory; Judge Sturges, orgin; Harris, of Tennessee; and Judge Young, of s, and probably Francis Gallagher, Esq. of Batti-In regard to all these offices, the occupants now are og to continue so, and seem to think that "possess sice points of the law." One of the anxious unga last evening at the National, offered to bet \$50 obseen would not get two votes to nine in comparimeters. The challenge was accepted by a clerk

fast."
Risley's Variete is the prominent place of amusement—a beautifully, indeed very elegantly, fitted up establishment, with the best company ever presented to a Washington audience. The charming Mrs. Howard is the actorial charm just now at the popular Variete, and will be succeeded by other rich attractions. The National theatre is a miserable place, the boxes and seats being so unattended it as to soil the dresses of all who attempt to enjoy a night's amusement there. All Washington is complaining about it, and blaming Marshall.

The two Missourians, Benton and Atchison-Th: War Com-

Intelligence has been received here from the Jefferson (Mo.) Inquirer, that Senator Atchison, in a late speech at Fayette, said a great many curious things; and that— He closed by saying that he was not acandicate for re-election, but was entirely in the hands of his friends, and if they thought proper to select any good democrat he would acquiesce; and he would go further that if a good State rights whis could be elected, he would use his influence to that effect. Good democracy that

last evening, said :—"He is basily frightened, sir, and he has gone over to the whigs for help. sir. Gone over, sir; and let bim go, sir. He will be frightened worse than and let him go, sir. He will be frightened worse than this before I am done with him, sir. The war is hardly begun yet. sir, on our side—hardly begun, sir."

Atchison's term in the Secate expires in 1855. Benton is after him; and the thing will probably end in the election of a whig to the Senate in the place of Atchison, as we have one already from a similar operation to the plan above suggested in the place of Benton.

In the meantime, neither Atchison nor Benton can be courted upon by the administration; but both appear to be dead set against the Cabinet, in whole or in part.

MISSOURI.

The Patent Office—Report of the Commissioner of Patents—Gutta Percha Stereotyping—Sewing Machines—Zinc Paint

The Patent Office is now under be'ter and more practical organization than at any previous time. The law of the last session of Congress, regulating the number of clerks, has given to this bureau much increasing ferce, and the result is beginning to develop itself favorably to the public interest. The Report of the Commissioner of Patents is in a forward state, and will be ready to be sent in to Corgress at a much earlier date than formerly. It will contain some valuable suggestions for the amendment of the Patent laws among which it is likely, will be an improved system of taking testimony and determining matters in cases of interference—a proper method of rematters in cases of interference—a proper method of repealing patents improperly granted, and a plan for appeal
from the decision of the Commissioner of Patents, different and less partial than that now in force. Several interference cases of great public importance are now before the office. The great gutta perchasterectype case, of
which notice has been made in the Exam. it now up, and
will be decided in a few days, when I shall be able to forward you the decision for publication. It will involve
several new and important points of law not before determined. The parties to the issue are J. L. Kingsley, of
your city, Thomas N. Dickinsen, L. Westbrook, and a German, by the rame of Julius Herriet. Four months have
been occupied in taking testimony, now before the effice,
in this important matter. The case of Witherell and
others for the nanufacture of white wine for paint, is
al o now before the Commissioner for decision.

An interference has just been granted by the office to
Walter Hunt, of New York city, who claims to be the first
who invented sawing machines. Should he succeed in
establishing his claims some fifteen other patents will
become surject to his anticipated patent. As these machines have become very popular of late, and much espital is now invested in their manufacture, there will be a
fice field open for the lawyers, who, of course, will take
the cream of the joke.

Washington, Nov. 30, 1853.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30, 1853. The Japan Expedition-What Is It ?-Recommendations to

The object of our mission to Japan, frem its inception to the present time, has not been tangible to the public, and we know not whether it be peaceful or otherwise Whilst our shipwrecked seamen have been taged and tortured, and, in their persons, humanity has been outraged, even to the cry of venguance, we are told that no less than six mouths has been claimed by the Japanese, and conceded by the Commodore of our naval forces, before a reply is to be given. A reply to what? For a demand that the Japanese shall pledge themselves no longer to treat our seamen with brutality and outrage when cast upon their shores—that our unfortunate countrymen, escaping from the violence of the elements, shall no longer be caged and tortured to a lingering

deed, to wait for six menths befere we know whether the Japanese will, in their tender mercies, relieve us from this cruel degradation? If so we might as well make up our reckoning at once, and be prepared for submission to

nations, and especially the Japanese.

In the visit of our squadron to the bay of Jeddo these semi barbarians were as usual, successful in their diplomacy. Trey turned the Commodore back, and gratified him with a display of his uniforms and a flourish of his drun s and t: umpets, doubtless greatly the amusement of the lookers on, and then for a period that would tire the patience of a Turk sent him off as wise as he went. Why did not Commodore Perry go direct to the capital, instead of stopping at an obscure nook twenty or thirty miles off, at the mandate of these infidels? Why did he not hold on his way steadily to the capital Why did he not hold on his way steadily to the capital, and taking up his anchorage—say he was there the representative of his government, and that he would remain until the business upon which he came was fully and ratisfactorily settled—deny the approach of all subordinate agents, and, asserting the honor of his flag, and the chief magistrate of his own country, claim to deliver his credentials to the supreme power of the land?

This would have been a den onstration worthy of his long talked of mission, a cditable to the stripes and stars, and the results would have been of corresponding importance.

It is not improbable that the Japanese were prepared

It is not improbable that the Japanese were prepared for such a proceeding on our part, and prepared to yield to our reasonable demands when they found we were not to be turned saide by their Eastern juggling.

How stands the case now? The Commodore, it is said, will return in the spriog; then he is to know the pleasure of the Japanese; then he is to wake up to a conviction that the result of his mission is mere monashine, and that he has been on a wild goose chase—that, in fact, the espedition is a failure. Much valuable time will have been wasted—much treasure expended—the President's letter will have passed on the same road to oblivion traced by those that preceded it, and the gasconade of the model republic will be held up in derision, and we may reasonably suppose that the Japanese will be encouraged by their success in defeating us by their cumling, and our relations with them less favorable that they were before. What, then, is to be done? We cannot stop where we are; and, in all submission to wiser councils, I would surgest that the Pres dent not only write another letter to the despot of Japan, but that Commodore Perry have full and ample power at the same time to place it in the hands of His imperial Highnesis forcibly if he must. This will give as a knowledge of the platform on which we stand, and it will ghow to the Japanese that we have taken council from the experience of the past.

Manitest dealiny, led on by Young America, pointing to the East is marching onward. The question of forcing a social and commercial intercourse may be left for another time; but that, to, must scon be considered, if it is not now, with a view to all its bearings on the condition of the civilized world, and most especially with reference to these United States. It is only a question of time.

AHOY.

AHOY.

Redemption of the United States Honds.

TREASURY DEFARMENT. December, 1, 1853.

The time limited by the under mentioned notices of this department of the 30th July and 22d August last, for the purchase of stocks of the United States, is hereby extended to the first of January next. But it is to be observed that, in addition to the usual assignment, the holder must distinctly assign the interest on this same now made up at the treasury, or transmit the semi-annual coupons, as the case may be. In default of this latter assignment of transmission the premium and one day's interest (less interest from time of redemption to It J. Duary) only will be paid.

To afford an opportunity to distant holders to avail of this potice, the cepariment will consider stocks mailed at any time prior to the said 1st January as entitled to its benefits.

JAMES GUTERIE, Sec. of the Treasary.

NOTICE.

benefits. JAMES GUTHRIE, Sec. of the Treasary.
NOTICE.

TREASURY DEPARMENT, July 30, 1853.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of six per cent stocks of the United States, of the loan authorized by the act of 28th January, 1847, and redeemable the 31st of December. 1867, and of the loan authorized by the act of 31st of March, 1848, and redeemable 30th June, 1868, that this department is prepared to purchase, at any time between the date hereof and the lat day of December next, to the extent of the sum of five millions of dol lars of the said stocks, in the manner and on the terms hereinafter mentioned, to wit:—

In case of any contingent competition, within the amount stated, preference will be given in the order of time in which the said stocks may be offered. The certificates, duly assigned to the United States, must be transmitted to this department; upon the receipt whereof, a price will be paid, compounted of the following particulars:—

1. The par value or amount specified in each certificate.

1. The par value or amount specified in each certificate.
2. A premium on said amount of twenty-one per cent.
3. Interest on the par of the certificate from the lat of July, 1853, to the date of receipt and settlement at the treasury, with the allowance (for the money to reach the owner,) of one day's interest in addition.

Payment for said att chs will be made in drafts of the Treasurer of the United States, on the Assistant Treasurer

at Borton, New York, or Philadelphia, as the parties may

at notice, New York, or Philadelphia, as the parties may indicate.

Transury Differentiate, Aug. 22, 1853.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the six per cent stocks of the loan authorized by the act of April 15 1842, and redeemable 31st December, 1862, and also to the holders of the six per cent stocks of the loan authorized by the act of July, 1846, redeemable 12th November. 1856, that this department is prepared to purchase, at any time between the date hereof and the first day of December next, to the extent of two millions of said stock, in the manner and on the terms hereinafter mentioned, to wit:—

In case of any contingent competition within the arrount stated, preference will be given in order of time in which the said stocks of either kind may be offered. The cert ficates, duly assigned to the United States, must be transmitted te this department, upon the receipt whereof, a price will be paid compounded of the following particulars:—

1st. The par value or amount specified in each certifi-1st. The par value or amount specified in each certifi-

lat. The par value or amount specified in each certain-cate.

2d. A premium of 16 per cent on the stocks of 1842, redeemable in 1862, or a premium (as the case may be, of 8½ per cent on the stocks of 1846, redeemable in 1856.

3d. Interest on the par of the certificate from the 1st of July, 1858, to the date of receipt and settlement at the treasury, with the allowance (for the money to reach the owner,) of one day's interest in addition.

Tayment for said six clas will be made in drafts of the Treasurer of the United States, on the Assistant Treasurer at Boston, New York, or Philadelphia, as the parties may direct.

Greet.

Facts and Opinions at the National Capital.

[From the Washington Star, Nov. 30.]

THE FISHRAY TREATY.

The fisheries ground treaty of which the rewspapers are now full, is, as yet, no treaty at all. It is by no means in a condition to be sent in to the Senate, though we shall not be surprised if the negotiations between hearrs. Crampton and Marcy, come to a conclusion in a week or two. Some months since, we took occasion to say that we were satisfied that the points in issue between the two governments were in a very fair way for harmonious adjustment; meaning that a basis for a general rettlement had even then been agreed on. We feel justified in saying now, that all subsequent negotiations have been in the natter of arranging cetals on the principles of settlement so early agreed on. Though most of them have been happily disposed of, some yet remain in issue, we have every reason to believe from various signs around us. However, there is no more doubt now than when we first announced the questions as virtually settled, that a treaty is about to result from these negotiations, which will prove eminently satisfactory to the Senate of the United States, as well as to the government of Great Britain.

SETTLEMENT FOR DAMAGES TO CONTRACTORS WITH SETTLEMENT FOR DAMAGES TO CONTRACTORS WITH

SETTLEMENT FOR DAMAGES TO CONTRACTORS WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

It is ruled in the Executive Department here, that it is not in the power of the executive branch of the government to liquidate and pay the damages a contractor may have sustained by reason of a violation of a contract on the part of the United States; if a contractor has been damnified by the officers of the government, Congress alone can redress the injury.

EMOLUMENTS OF ARMY OFFICERS.

According to the practice prevailing in the settlement of the accounts of army officers at the Treasury, to entitle the commander of a post to extra rations under the act of the 23d of August, 1832, the post must be annunced as such in orders; and, under the rule adopted by the Secretary of War, August 21, 1844, it must also be garrisoned by at least one company of troops.

ARMY MEDICAL BOARD.

ARMY MEDICAL BOARD.

The Army Medical Board, constituted by the War Department special order No. 125, current series, for the examination of assistant surgeons for promotion, and of candidates for appointment in the medical staff of the army, will commence to sit in the city of New York on the first day of December. The Board will hold their session at No. 6 State street.

THE CURPENT OPERATIONS OF THE TREASURY DE-On the 29th of November there were of Treasury Warrants entered on the books of the Department—
For the redemption of stocks. \$259 131 05
For Treasury Department, exclusive of stocks. 28 421 27
For the customs. 4,069 12
Covered into the Treasury from lands. 14,685 35
Covered into the Treasury from miscellaneous
sources. 993 03

 Covered into the Treasury from miscellaneous sources.
 993 03

 For the War Department
 50,864 00

 For repaying for the War Department
 40,719 20

 For the Navy Department
 50,653 00

 For the Interior Department
 3,040 68

 For repay in the Interior Department
 17,000 00

TELEGRAPHIC.

THE MASSACRE OF CAPTAIN GUNNISON'S SURVEYING PARTY BY THE INDIANS IN UTAR-MR. BRECKEN-RIDGE—THE SPEAKERSHIP AND CLERKSHIP—THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE HEBALD'S WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Dec 1-7 P. M. The report of the surprise of Captain Gunnison's exploring party, and the massacre of Captain Gunnison and Mr. Kearn, the draftsman, is believed by the government to be correct, from the fact that this morning a letter that national sentiment, and an outrage upon the popular parties that national sentiment, and an outrage upon the popular part of the sent that national sentiment, and an outrage upon the popular part of the sent that national sentiment, and an outrage upon the popular part of the sent that national sentiment, and an outrage upon the popular part of the sent that national sentiment, and an outrage upon the popular part of the sent that national sentiment, and an outrage upon the popular part of the sent to sent the popular of the sent that national sentiment, and an outrage upon the popular part of the sent that part of the sent to sent the sen chief named Walker, a very desperate character, and the Mormons of the Utah Territory, had commenced bostilities against each other. Walker was represented as en deavoring to incite the entire Utah nation against the

had refused to participate in the matter.

Velacques' narrative is confirmed by the news just reans mistook Captain Gunnison's party for Mormons and

Captain Gunnison was a native of New Hampshire, and a graduate of West Point, where he was placed by General Pierce, when in Congress. Mr. Kearn was an accomplished draftsman and engineer, and was one of Colonel Fremont's party in the disastrous expedition of the lat-ter some two or three years ago. Reinforcements will probably be immediately sent to all the exploring parties. Among the arrivals to day we notice Hon. John C. Breckenfidge, the distinguished representative of the Eighth district of Kentucky. Mr. Breckenridge has been spoken of in connection with the Speakership; but he disav was any desire or intention of being a candidate for

The gossiping about the Speakership, Clerkship, &t., is as great as ever, and as uncertain. If the South get the Sprakership it is expected the Northwest will claim the Clerk and if a Northern Speaker is elected the South will

get the Clerk. In your paper to day you request your "Washington mors as to favorable sentiments of General Cass and other distinguished men, towards the present Cabinet. In ius tice you should have designated who thus favored you. I never sent you such information, nor do I place any re liance in it. Every toady of the Cabinet considers at his duy to prophecy about the cordial support the Cabi-net is going to receive at the hands of the leas-ing members of the democratic party. I have spoken with nearly all the leading democrats who have reach-ed here, and I have yet to find the first man who does not openly and unhesitatingly disapprove of the conduct of Mesers. Marcy and Guthrie, and denousce, as an impudent ampesty to free soilers. Judge Douglas himself, who i one of the gentlemen named by your correspondent, "O P. Q," stated to me that he did not approve of many o the appointments, and that the principle of appointments said down in Mr. Guthrie's letter to Judge Bronson, met with his most strenuous disapprobation. As far as Gen. Cass is concerned, no man in Washington, I know, is authorized to state what his opinions are, unless by judging one here upon the subject.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS-THE MESSAGE-THE OF FICERS OF THE HOUSE—ARRIVALS, ETC. FROM THE REGULAR NEWSPAPER AGENT.

The Star announces, by request, that there will be a

Six special mail agents have been detailed by the Post office Department, who leave to night or to-morrow mornirg, with copies of the President's message, to be deposited with the postmasters in the principal cities North, publishers of newspapers on a telegraphic notification of its delivery to Congress. We understand the message is

Senators Fish, Cooper Adams, and Johnson, arrived to-day, also thirty or forty Representatives—making, with

day, also thirty or forty Representatives—making, with previous arrivals, upwards of one hundred members of the House on hand.

The Speakership is the absorbing tepic. Mr. Disney is prominent, and several new mames are suggested; but Mr. Orr is uncerstood to be supported by the friends of the administration, and leads off.

Mr. Lill, late Sergeant at Arms to the New York Senate, and Mr. Babcock, also of New York, are here bidding for the post of Sergeant at Arms to the House. Kdwiu Groswell and J. C. Mather, of New York, are also here.

The total amount in the U. S. treasury on the 28th of November, subject to draft, was \$24, 461, 555.

Our Philadelphia Correspondence.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1, 185 Forney's Standing in his Own State—His Aluse

Campbell and Subsequent Touthism—His Lolly Efforts— His Pathlesmes to B. B. French, de., de. That class of the democracy of our State who are op-posed to the "stool pigeon candidate" for Clerk of the House of Representatives are foud in commendation of the course of your paper upon his merits: while those of every class who value honor—who desire to see womanhood protected from the attacks of the base and cowardly—recog nise a vindication of society from the foul blot that the but one feeling in our community concerning conduct so atroclous as his—an utter detestation and abhorrence of the creature who could stoop to purposes so despicable fall to the depths of a moral degradation so low-as to counsel the vilest of corduct toward a drunken man and unprotected woman. They feel that a "whip should be placed in every honest hand to lash the rascal naked

through the world." But not alone on this ground will ke be opposed There are other reasons, equall as strong, for the opposition he will meet. Prominent among these will be his insufferable toadyism to power. It matters little what shape that will meet. Prominent among these will be his insufferable toadyism to power. It matters little what shape that power may assume. If John W. Forney can bask in its rays, and be permitted to feed on the crumbs, he is ready to become its defender. When it was first proposed by some in our State that Judge Campbell should be placed in the Post Office Department, John W. Forney was loud and bitter in its denunciation. He wrote a letter to Gen. Pierce, denouncing Campbell in the strongest terms—heaping abuse of the vitest kind upon hir—presented the fact if his sepudiation by the people of his State when a candidate for Supreme Judge and his utter incompetency for official station. Nay, more: he journeyed to Concord, and in General Pierce's house told him that the appointment of Campbell would be repudiated by Prensylvania, and the administration would degrade itself. New mark the sequel. Campbell was appointed in the face of the profes tations of the "stool pigeon," went to Washington to assume his responsible duties, and among the first visiters came the "stool pigeon," believe to prestrate him relf at his feet, ask fergiveness, and "cry quita." Since then Judge Campbell and his shameless vilider have been on terms of close intimacy. Comment is unnecessary.

It is also a well known fact that he has been connected with schemes whose object was aid at the hands of the government. He has effectually lobbied for bills, and the government. He has effectually lobbied for bills, and the government he has effectually lobbied to built in their own States. In this line he is considered an a lept.

Another circumstance well es localsted to shown is true character occurred after the nomination made by the last Bastimore Convention. He was exceedingly anxious to obtain the editorial chain of the Union. To this est dhe applied to a number of gentlemen in Congress to speak to General Armstrong in his behalf. Smarting under the disgrace his "Forrest Letties" entailed on the country, they absolutely refused. In this dilemma he appe

this.

A number of other cases might be cited to prove his election would disgrace the country. His "Forrest let ter," and the above circumstances, are sufficient. Six members from our State will vote against him and two of them will denounce him in caucus. Will honerable men support him. Can they do it?

AJAX.

THE GEORGIA RESOLUTIONS.

The following are the resolutions which were introduced into the House of Representatives of Georgia on the 17th

into the House of Representatives of Georgia on the 17th instant.—

That while we approve the sentiments and doctrines promulgated in the inaugural address of President Pierce, we can only regard the attempt to produce harmony in the national democratic party, by inviting known free solers to participate in the administration of the government, as a compremite of principle and as an amnesty to the rections that have for years been arrayed against the Union and the constitution.

That the rentiment of devotion to the Union and the constitution carried President Pierce into power, and that all efforts by his administration to force the recognition of tree soilers as sound and true men, by placing them in offices of honor and profit, are in direct opposition to that national sentiment, and an outrage upon the popular judgment.

for like purpose, they being the property of all the States, old as well as new.

Candidates for Governor of North Carolina.—The names of Henry W. Miller, David Outlaw, Jos. B. Cherry, John Baxter, Robt. B. Gilliam, Edwin G. Reade, W. M. H. Washington James W. Osborne, Col. A. Joyner, and D. A. Barnes have been suggested by rewspapers and their correspondents as suitable whig candidates for Governor. Of the other hand democrats have pointed to Columbus Mills, Judge Edits, David Reed, of Duplin, Gideon C. Marchant, besides a host of others "all good and true," if we are to believe their reveral advocates. Essides those the "distribution" democrats will have their candidate in the field. To these, of course, the names of Romulus M. Saunders, Duncan McKae, Welter F. Leake, and Abram W. Venable, are too familiar to nied any suggestion to bring them forward.

MASSACHUSETTS BLECTION.

tion to bring them forward.

MASSACRUSETTS RECOTION.

The Boston Transcript of the 29th ult., says:—By the returns received from sixty one towns in which elections were helderesterday for representatives, we have accounts of the election of thirty one whigs, six opposition, and thirty nine no choice. This increases the whig majority in the Heune from sixty four to eighty-five. The parties now stand—183 whigs to 108 opposition. Whig majority over all eighty-five.

Settlement of the Methodist Church Property Question at New York.

The uncarsigned, a committee appointed for the purpose of preparing a statement for publication of the setion of the Commissioners upon the question in litigation between the M. E. Church and the M. E. Church, South, in relation to the property of the Book Concern in New York, report the following:

The Hon. John McLean, having voluntarily undertaken a correspondence with the Commissioners of the M. E. Church and these of the M. E. Church, South, and having received assurances from both parties of a disposition to its contraction.

berry street, New York, on the 20th ultimo, and, by the brankinous request of the Commissioners, acided as chaliman.

After a careful and most friendly examination of the whole quest on, the Southern Commissioners made a proposition for a settlement of their claim which the Commissioners for the New York of mean accepted. Nothing now remains to be done to account a distribution but the execution of the necessary papers, and the arrangements for a final decree of the United States Court for the Southern district of New York, now in session in this city.

The settlement has been agreed upon by the parties without the arbitrament of a third party, and is to each entirely satisfactery. The conclusion of this settlement was followed by thanksgivings to God, and most hearty expressions of Christian love and mutual confidence. The feelings which prevail among the Commissioners of the two churches, we may hope, is a true type of that which will prevail hereafter throughout the bonds of our common Methodism, North and South.

Much credit is to be awarded to his honor, Jadge M'lean, for his agency in the completion of this important and desirable arrangement; and we doubt not but this act will stand prominently among those of his long and brilliant career, which have given him so erviable a position before the Christian public.

The above report was unanimously adopted.

ire. GEORGE PECK.
WILLIAM A. SMITH.
The above report was uranimously adopted.
Z. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

BANGROFT'S HISTORY.—Our readers will be glad to hear that Mr. Bancroft, the accomplished historian of the American colonies, has the sixth volume of this great work nearly ready for the press, and that it will soon make its appearance. The hast volume, it will be remembered, closed with the repeal of the Stamp Act, in 1766. The forthcoming volume will therefore cover the momentous pried of our Revolution. As it is well known that during his visit to Europe Mr. Bancroft obtained neces to a vast amount of valuable materials for this history, in the shape of public documents, papers, correspondence &c., this volume—the first of those to be devoted to the war of Independence—will be looked forward to with n uch impatient ourlosity on the part of the public.—Boston Allas.

THE GENEVA RAFE CASE.—Three young scamps who committed a rape upon a pror German girl at Geneva, last spring, were convicted at the Oyer and Terminer in Canandatgua, last week, and sentenced as follows:—Gorac-lius Ecdney, Jr., State Prison 14 years 6 months; George Lake, do. 13 years 6 months; Smith Stebbins, 12 years 6 months. They will be older, if not wiser, by the time their terms are out.

Intelligence from Central America.

In them we have intelligence from Guatemals up to the 80th of September. The hostilities between that re public and that of Henduras had not been arranged. According to the Gaorta of Cautemala, the brig Th-tis, sailmade the object of a wickent argression on the part of the Hondurean authorities on the coast of Amapala; the Sardinian consul bad immediately protested against such an

act of hostility, which was reparded as piracy. A Central America steamehip company has been e tablished to pavigate the Pacific Ocean, from San Joss de Gantemala to Panama. The steamer Primero is to leave at San José, Acajutia, La Libertad, La Union and island of Tigre, Realejo, San Juan del Sur, Punte Arenas, and Panama—leaving the latter port in return on the diret of each month.

OUR PINEDA CORRESPONDENCE.

PINEDA, C. A., Nov. 9, 1853.

Movements of the American Minister—A New Treaty Expected—Present Passage of the Isthmus—Additional Duties pt Nicaragua—Ouelty to Americans—Work in the Gold Fields. Fields-Shock of an Earthquake.

Little gifted in prolonging sentences, I propose to give you the news from this now important point, the stop ping place for so many Americans. This transit is now locked upon as a "national work," (the words of Mr. Borland,) and well may it be; and as the Hamaid is seen by those who should be the first to hear from the outposts, prefer that your columns should contain what is of interest to Americans and the American nation.

Our Minister is at Mangua, the capital of Nicaragua,

trying, I believe, to negotiate a treaty. He leaves there for Costa Rica on the 20th of this month, and afterwards heart feeling an interest in Americans abroad, and his own dear native country. A man of few words, but those to the purpose. If he does not let fair words and

own dear native country. A man of few words, but those to the purpose. If he does not let fair words and most flattering speeches move him, he will be able to make a most advantageous treaty, and return home having accomplished something more than his predecessor.

There is some talk here of a free port and a free transit; this is, however, only "Talk on "Gnange." No doubt but Mr Borland will propose this, if he vis we the interests of passengers rightly, for now the duties are so high that it is almost impossible for the poore classes of passengers to get such provisions as they have been accustomed to eat, and are forced upon the trach of the country—a diet sufficient to make them sick at sea.

While we are deliberating on the prospects of a free port, they have given us an additional duty of twelve per cent, making forty per each on their valuation, all of which must come out of the pochets of passengers.

You must have heard of the arrest, brutal tratment, and final shooting of an American, some time since, at Virgin—a most in xousable outrage. The Governer has been tried, through the instrumentality of our Minister, and by some means has au osseded in being rinestated in his office; but the citizens have again petiti ned Mr. Borland to try to have him removed, as he shows his malicanon makes threats in hea ing of every one. The fact is, sithough there is a professed liking for Americans, still there has a ceally hatred felt, that it is impossible to connect. The property of decessed persons is, as it were confiscated, many murdered others insulted every day; women outaged on the high road, and no steps taken to arrest the offenders. How long these things shall remain so it is only for our government to as.

Immensely wide and rich gold fields have been lately discovered, or rather lately worked and some Americans are already in. The quarts is rotten or rise, and the placers are yielding at least \$i\$ a day to prospectors, who are looking for diggings.

On the night of the 5th we had quite a severe earth qua

PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS—O immander Henry Bruce has resigned. Henry K. Heff to be a commander, vice Ernes, resigned; James D. Bulkers to be heatestant, vice Heff, premoted; Maurice Simmons to be master, vice Hulloch, premoted:

PREMOTIONS IN THE MARINE COURS — Jabez C. Rich to be captain in the Marine Corps, vice Hardy, deccased; E. McD Reyrolds to be a first lieutenant, vice Rich, promoted.

ADVERS FROM THE UNITED STATES EAST INDIA AND PACIFIC

Advices from the United States East 19 ma and Pacific Squantons.—The at op-of war Stratoga was at shanging on the 26th of September last. The a camer Powhatan was at Hong Kong on the 15th of Angust. The Maclasip is the Macao, September 1, and two of the ships of the squadron, (names not mentioned) were at or mear Canton, when they had been temperarily stationed for the protection of American interests. The St. Lawrence was at Franks November 15, and the Portsmouth was at the Sandwich Islands on the 7th of Occober, all well on these vessels, as far as known at the Navy Department.

Dennes at the Navy Yard—The Japan Extraction —Our government has chartered the bark Brothers, of New York, to convey stores to Hong Kong, Chira, for the Japan expedition. She commenced loading at the Brooklyn Navy Yard this merning, and will be immediately despeched to her destination.

During the past work Commodore Bourman sent fifty-five seamen to the Boston Navy Yard, for the United States sloop of war Germantown. About the same number of men were drafted for the frigate Columbia now lying in the North river, near Castle Garden. She is expected to sail from this port next week as flag-ship of the Home Squadron.

The United States frigate Congress is rapidly finishing her repairs at the yard. She is fully rigged, and painters are giving her excerior a coat of lead color.

The sloop of-war Abany is anchored in the river near the receiving-ship North Carolina. She is undergoing some slight repairs, which will be completed in a few days. She is a very pretty looking ressed.

The United States Naval Dry Dock is at present empty, and affords a fine opportunity to view its interior, which somewhat resembles an anciout amphitheatre, with seats all around it, from the bottom to the top.

One of the gasnite pleus for the protection of the dry dock which is filleling on the southeast side of the moble structure, is nearly finished, and workmen are laying the foundation of the iea-wall extending from it o the mud fats. The sea well on the left of the dry dock has not yet been commenced, except driving the piles on the line of the inter ded improvement.

The filling in of the sunken lots on the southeast of the yard, and which extends one hundred feet into the river is about three-fourths done. Efforts will be made to connect in the centre this winter.

The filling in of the sunken lots on the southeast of the yard, and willing, and an ornament to the yard. The mammoth steam saw-mill is finished. It is a large brick building, and an ornament to the yard the washing and reflects or cell upon the taste of the yard has rea

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH?

No News of the Europa.

HALIPAT, Dec 1-5 P. M We have no intelligence from the Furo a, and the ru-mor from New York that the was bearded off this port is nost unquestionably utterly false.

Sentence of the Morgans.

Newrour, Dec. 1, 1863.

The Morgans have been sentenced to pay all costs, and be confined for ten days in the county jail. The Morgane appealed, but the appeal was decided against the m, after which they were taken to jull in a carriage by the sheriff. The civil suit has been withdrawn by Mr. Hone.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

FITCHIURG, Dec. 1, 1853.
As the Cheshire freight train was coming from Astronomy burnham to Fitchburg early this morning, it broke a journat on one of the cars, smashing up several of the cars, and killing Mr. Kirk Stone, the conductor.

PROBRIEVILLE, Pa., Dec. 1, 1888.
The prize fight between Bracley, of Moyamensing, and lean, of Baltimore, came off at two o'clock this after noon, in Montgomery county, north of the tunnel on the Reading Railroad. They fought eleven rounds, occupying only seventeen minutes, when Sloan was declared quished, not coming up to time. Sloan was much hurt.

A posse of police officers went up to prevent the fight, but only one of them reached the right spot, and he was powerlans. He was hooted at when he attempted to ar-

The Cholcra at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 1, 1858.
Dr. Hester, a distinguished physician of this city, died suddenly this morning of cholera.

The New Orleans mail of Friday last is received. The papers in reference to the rumors as to the ill health of the city pronounce them totally unfounded. The Bulle-tin and Picayane say the Board of Health have made never was better at this season of the year.

By the schooner Golden Eagle we have dates from Nas au, N. P, to the 23d instant. A hurricane had been experienced there during the three days preceding the 234.

The salvage on the goods saved from the ship Henry has been settled by the Chamber of Commerce at 45 per cent. The salvors receive \$42,750. The bark E. H Chapin, of Baltimore, 75 days from Lag-

horn for New York, with marble, &c , put in on the 3d, in

Bark Stanley, of Halifax, from Balize Sept. 18 for Lav erpool with a cargo of mahegany, logwood, and cocoa. nuts, encountered a hurricane on the 18th October, cus away her masts, and arrived at Nassau 26th October, for repairs. She was leaking badly.

The schooner Julia Elizabeth, with lumber, from Wil-

mington for Port au Prince, was wrecked on 22d Septem-

Late from Barbadoes. DESTRUCTIVE HURRICANES-THE CROPS INJURA PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1, 1858.

We have Barbadoes dates to the 4th November. The

health of the island had much improved. Destructive hurricanes had occurred, damaging the case crops, up roofing dwellings, mills, &c. Flour was relling at \$10 75 a \$10 87. Cornment at \$4 65 a \$5. The price of rum had advanced to 55c. a 60c.

in consequence of large orders from England. The bark Gazelle, from New Haven, brig E. P. Cushing, from Bosten, and schooner Z. Ring, from Plymouth, N. C., were the only American vessels in port.

Boston, Des. 1, 1868.

Israel C. Rice, provision merchant, member of the ormon Council, and a director in the Exchange Bank, hung himself this morning, owing to money embarra

Navigation and the Weather.

BALTIMORE Dec. 1, 1858. The Ohio and Chesapeake canal will close about the

weather during the day has been cloudy and rather cold.

The weather here is gloomy and rather mild. We have BANGOR, Dec. 1, 1858.

The ice jam in our river has started very suddenly, to the joy of all. The steamers Daniel Webster, Boston, and Fastern State, are getting up steam, and passengers are getting ready to depart. The skipping will soon be in notion and our river will be free.

There have been several severe storms here of late, and there is plenty of ice in the river. There are eighteen bigs now laid up here for the winter. There are also nine vessels ashere below this place.

The Body-Snatching Affair at Syracuse

Syracuse, Nov 30, 1853.

The body-anatching difficulty has been settled, the bods having been given up and legal proceedings stopped. The offending students have decamped. Much excitement still The Hon. Joshua R. Giddings lectures in our City Hall

been cloudy and chilly all day.

The annual course of lectures is opened here to night by Rev. Dr. Magoon.

Steamer for Vera Cruz. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 1, 1868.

Markets.

New Oblians, Nov. 30, 1863.

The sales of cotion to-day were barely 2,000 bales. The market is unsettled, and has declined \(\) a \(\) (\) (\) a loc the receipt of the Atlantic's news. Micdling is quoted at \$\frac{1}{2} \text{c}\$.

The decrease in the receipts at all the Southern ports in now 400,000 bales, as compared with same date last year. Lard, 1 000 kegs of new sold at 9c. Rio codies, 800 bases were disposed of at 10\(\) (c. a 11\(\) (c. Bacon has declined to 6\(\) (c. for sizes.

to 6%c. for sizes.

New ORLEANS, Dec. 1, 1853.

The sales of cotton to day were 4,000 bales, at yesterday's decline. Strict midding, 9c. a 9%c. The receipts to day have been 13,600 bales. Flour is active; 15,000 bales. of Ohie sold, morely at \$6 25. Mess pork is firmer, at \$1150 a \$11 75. Whiskey is at 25c. Sterling exchange, ber cent premium.

to per cent premium.

Continuation Nov. 30, 1861.

Cotton—Sales to day 700 bales, at 8 ½0. a 10½0. The market is dull, with a declining tendency.

Charleston, Dec. 1, 1862.

The sales of cotton to-day were 500 bales, and for the week they reach 6 000 bales, at press ranging from 7½0 a 11c. The market is dull, and torced sales of fine have been made at ½0. decline. The stock on hand in this port is 22,250 bales.

this port is 22,250 bales.

CINCINNATI, Pec. 1, 1853.

Hogs are firm at \$4 10, there being few in the market. The weather is unsettled. Lard firm, and in good demand—600 bbls prime sold at 85cs. Pork dull, and cominal. Flour \$5 20 a \$5 25.

The following have been the receipts during the past forty eight hours.—Flour, 4,500 bbls.; wheat, 42,00 bushels; corn, 16,000 bushels. Our market has been quite mactive, but we hear of no change in prices.

Albant, Dec. 1, 1853.

The receipts since yester(ay bave been as annexed;

ARANT, Dec. 1, 1853.

The receipts since yester(ay have been as annexed:—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; wheat. 13,000 bushels; corn, 3,000 bushels; care, 2,000 bushels. The business in flour has been \$1,500 bbls., at previous rates. Wheat dull, prices firm—sales 1,500 bushels at \$1.69. for Genesee; barley, 15,000 bushels said at \$3.6 a \$46. for two rowed, and \$2c. for four rowed Wisconsin, cats, dull and lower—sales at \$10.

The mail train due from Philadelphia at Jersey City at nine o'clock last night, was detained till one this